THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. B. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

SPEECH

OF

GOV. B. F. PERRY,

IN THE

COURT-HOUSE, GREENVILLE, S. C.,

ON

TUESDAY, AUGUST FIRST,

ON HIS

RETURN FROM WASHINGTON.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have met you this morning not to make a speech, but to talk over the incidents of my late visit to Washington. I started there, three weeks since, as your delegate, to ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and the restoration of civil authority in South Carolina. On my way, I met a messenger from his Excellency President Johnson, bearing a commission appointing me Provisional Governor of the State. This was an honor which I had not anticipated, and never aspired to.

On my arrival in Washington, I addressed a note to the President, asking the honor of an audience for the purpose of receiving his instructions, and communicating to him my views in reference to the political tone and temper of the State. After waiting that evening and the next day, without hearing from the President, I paid a visit to Governor Dennison, Postmaster-General. This gentleman received me most kindly, and seemed gratified at the account I gave him of South Carolina. He assured me that the President had not received my note, and very obligingly ordered his carriage and went to the Executive mansion to ascertain the truth of the matter. In a short time afterwards, I received a note from President Johnson, stating that my communication, the day before, had not been received, and that he would see me at three o'clock. In reply, I stated that I would do myself the honor to call on his Excellency at the hour designated, and that my friends, Cols. Orr, Elsford Williams, Bacon, and Messrs Leith, Grady, Gibbes and Blodgett, would accompany me.—We were received very cordially, and remained an hour or two with the President. I told him that the people of South Carolina accepted the terms of his Proclamation, and were disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union. That from having been the most rebellious State in the South, I was satisfied South Carolina would, henceforth, be one of the most loyal of the Southern States. That she would reform her Constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people and equalize the representation of the State. I gave it as my opinion that the disunion feeling the South had originated in the parishes.

The President expressed himself gratified at the course South Carolina was likely to pursue, and instead of manifesting any bitter or revengeful spirit, he evinced great kindness, solicitude and magnanimity. The whole delegation was deeply impressed with the courtesy, dignity and ability of his Excellency. His political views expressed to us were those of a patriot and statesman. He wished to see the country once more quiet, peaceable, happy and prosperous. In regard to the relative powers of the State and the Federal Government, his opinions were identical with my own, so long expressed in South Carolina. He was equally opposed to the centralization and consolidation of powers in Congress as he was to the secession of the States.—It must be left to the Legislature of each State to decide who shall be allowed to vote in the State. Any attempt on the part of Congress to control the elective franchise of a State would be an unwarrantable usurpation. He expressed an ardent wish to see the Constitution of South Carolina popularized by abolishing the parish representation and equalizing the political power of the upper and lower country, giving the election of Governor to the people, and also the electors of President and Vice President.

On leaving the President, he requested me to call and see Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, and give him the same information I had given his Excellency in reference to the public feelings and sentiment of South Carolina. This I did in company with the South Carolina delegation. We found Mr. Seward kind and cordial, and gratified at the information we gave him with regard to the politics of South Carolina. Before visiting Mr. Seward, I had been to call on the Attorney General, Mr. Speed. He appeared surprised and mortified at my speech, made to you on the 3rd of July But I soon discovered that he had only glanced over the speech, and did not comprehend the tone and temper of my remarks. I told Mr. Seward what the Attorney General had said. He replied, I read your speech this morning attentively, and considering the stand point from which you make it, I think it a very good one. When I was Governor of New York, said Mr. Seward, I used to make speeches which were severely criticised in Charleston, and I said to myself, what the devil have the people of Charleston to do with my speech made in New York? I did not speak to them, but to the people of New York. And I suppose, Mr. Perry, you intended your speech for South Carolina and not for Washington.

The Attorney General expressed a wish that whilst reforming our Constitution, we should give the election of Governor to the people, and invest him with the power of appointing all State district officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate. I told him my theory had always been to give all the important elections, President, Governor, members of Congress and members of Legislature to the people, and relieve them of the trouble of assembling so often to make petty elections, which generally tended to corrupt and demoralize them.

I called on the Secretary of the treasury, Mr. McCulloch, and was very much pleased with him as a gentleman, a public officer and a statesman. I was furnished in the Treasury office with a list of appointments which I had to make. In doing so, I endeavored to fill all the offices with men of capacity, integrity and experience.

I likewise paid my respects to the Secretary of War, in company with the South Carolina delegation, and endeavored to lay before this high functionary the true condition of affairs in South Carolina. I regretted not seeing Gen. Howard, who is at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Washington. But I addressed a letter to him, giving him my views in reference to the freedmen and asking his instructions. The whole South Carolina delegation were earnest in their efforts to impress the President and his Cabinet with the impolicy of garrisoning South Carolina with colored troops. I had hoped to have seen General Gilmore on this subject as I returned through Columbia.

The last interview I had with the President, he requested me to write him, and keep him informed as to any difficulties which I might meet with in organizing a Provisional Government. I said to him, "I have already, Mr. President, organized a Provisional Government for South Carolina, by adopting the old Government. I have issued my proclamation, ordering all civil officers in South Carolina to take the oath of allegiance and resume their official duties." "Well," said he, "you are a most expeditious Governor." I replied by saying my appointment came late, and I thought it necessary to work rapidly. I further said to him that I would have the State ready, with her Constitution reformed and her members of Congress elected by the first Monday in December, when Congress convened.

In conclusion, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that I am well pleased with all that I saw and heard at Washington in reference to the Southern States. Let us now do our duty, take the oath of allegiance, select good and wise men to the Convention, reform our State Constitution, abolish slavery, equalize the representation of the State in the Senate, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and all will be well. Immediately after the Convention has reformed the Constitution, the Legislature will be convened to elect United States Senators, and provide for the election of members of the House of Representatives in Congress. This may all be done by the first Monday in December next, when the State will be fully restored to all her rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not henceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

☞ The newspapers of the State will publish the above proclamation twice a week till the day of election, and send accounts to this office.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER B RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865. NO. 13

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E PELL, Editor.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the *Sentinel* has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

HUMAN SOCIETY HAS ITS ORIGIN in the necessities of man, and takes its type from the peculiar habitudes, idiosyncrasies and tastes of the race, and the peculiar form of government under which men live. It is not governed by mere chance or the whims and caprices of men, but is under the regulation and restraints of fixed rules in the order of Providence.

Among all nations and peoples, whatever may be the peculiar characteristics of the race or of the form of government, there are certain general principles which exert a controlling influence. Among all these will be found the high and low, the noble and ignoble, the rich and poor, the learned and the unlearned, the slave, the serf, the peasant or the plebian, and the master, the employer and the patrician.

There are some who perform menial duties, who toil and strive, and those who enjoy leisure or control and manage the results of their labor. Now all these are essential elements of society are both natural and providential, and hence necessary to the well being of society; and each and all of these several classes are dependent upon each other for mutual comfort and happiness.

American society though in many respects *sui generis*, nevertheless retains all of those diverse yet essential characteristics. Though the Democratic element predominates here, to a greater extent than in any other nation, so that every citizen is in one sense the political equal of the other, yet this Democratic element is happily held in check by the rules of social existence, which are as fixed in this Republic, as in any other government on earth.

Is this a misfortune? Is it an error that must be corrected in American society? While the government is Democratic enough, is society too aristocratic? We understand this to be the meaning of those who prate so loudly against the aristocracy of wealth, or of position. They will not admit that they are levellers, that their doctrines or teachings are agrarian. Perhaps they are not. They may be *morally* much worse, and may have their illustration in the hideous, pestiferous character of Haman, whose own high position was of no value to him, so long as he saw, Mordecai the Jew, siting at the King's gate. Yet the teachings of those harpies who play upon the prejudices of the masses, with such taunts upon the few, as a "negro aristocracy," "cotton aristocracy," "rich, proud nabobs," "property holders," *are* agrarian, and tend far more to level, to bring down, than to elevate.

It is a libel upon American society to charge it in any of its phases, with the "aristocracy of wealth." There is no such thing really among us. Men of wealth have a certain kind of influence and power, but wealth *alone* makes no man a leader or a lord over us. There must be something else to give the man power besides wealth. It is equally untrue that the *prestige* of family position, constitutes an aristocracy. This *alone* is as impotent as wealth by itself, to give prominence to any one. The aristocracy of American society must have for its basis intelligence, virtue and enterprise. This alone gives high position among us, even without wealth and family prestige. If with this, wealth and family position are combined, they give perhaps greater prominence, but rob them of intelligence and virtue and they utterly fall.

The road to preferment, to position and influence in American society, is wide open to every one. The poorest boy or girl that walks our streets, may aspire to the highest position and may gain it. There is no impassable barrier, either in the laws of the land or the most stringent rules of society to be overcome. Every hill is difficult of ascent. New muscles and new energies must be brought into play to ascend it, and yet it may be done. Now shall the hill be levelled and made less difficult of ascent? or shall those new muscles and energies be put in motion? The standard of American society is low enough. Poor men, men who have no family prestige, indeed, men upon whose families there are deep blots, find that road to intelligence, virtue, enterprise open to them, and all may travel it.

If we bring down the standard what stimulus is there to enterprise? If all distinctions in society are obliterated, what encouragement to reach higher than you are? If virtue and intelligence cease to exert a controlling influence, what is to prevent utter demoralization and ruin?

Nothing is truer, and it has its full illustration in American society, than that every man is the maker of his own fortune here, under the blessing of Providence. The most inveterate grumbler against society cannot disprove this. Every boy or girl in the land may look up, may reach the highest position among us.

These modern Haman's who carp and complain and fret and worry over society, are often the best illustrations of our position. They decry an aristocracy and abuse property holders, and yet none are more eager in pursuit after and none set a higher value upon them. Those who complain that the honors and emoluments of society are not liberally bestowed upon the people, have their full share. The trouble is they do not get more than they merit. Many it is true get honors in this and all countries without merit. But they *may* get them. Whereas all persons of real merit are *sure* to get them if they seek them properly. Instead therefore of lowering the standard of American society, let it be raised. Let a higher standard of intelligence, of virtue and enterprise be set up, and then wealth and mere family position without them, cannot claim the positions they demand.

We regret that we are still compelled to issue the *Sentinel* on such poor paper. We are glad to learn that the Forest Mills will be at work in a few days, when we hope to give our readers a beautiful article of white paper. In the meantime let our friends be in haste, to send in the lists of subscribers, with as much cash as can be conveniently spared.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAIL ROAD, 1865. Printed by J. B. Whitaker, Goldsboro'.

This is a very neat pamphlet from the press of Mr. Whitaker, and contains matter of interest to the friends of the Road. From the President's report it will be seen that the gross earnings of the Road for the nine months immediately preceding the taking possession of it by the U. S Army were $355,998 88, the expenditures during the same time were $186,357 39, its nett receipts being $169,671 49.

This Road, the construction of which met with strong opposition at first, may be said to owe its existence to the energy and enterprise of the young men of Eastern North Carolina, among whom John D. Whitford, its late President, bore a conspicuous part. His subsequent management of the Road, exhibited his energy and ability in a strong light, and places him among the foremost of the Rail Road operators in the South. His closing remarks in his last report, show the success of the enterprise. Mr. W. says:

"Since the opening of the Road, or from the first day the first train ran upon it, which was on the 15th day of March, 1856, there has been not a solitary collision and not a passenger, either white or black, killed or seriously injured on any of our trains, up to the time of the surrender to the U. States Government. This may be attributable to a straight Road, but there have been collisions on other Roads with not more curves than ours when taken throughout the line from Goldsboro to Morehead City, though for three years we have run all kinds of trains, sometimes as many as twenty in twenty-four hours from Goldsboro to Kinston, without the occurrence of an accident involving either life or property. Moreover, for one year before the war we operated the whole Road, and ran at an average speed of 27 miles an hour from Goldsboro' to Morehead City with the passenger trains, and eighteen miles with the freight trains, without having to record an accident on the main line of the Road, and without losing a mail connection, and all this was done for a sum comparatively low, as you will see by instituting a comparison of the expenses of this with other Rail Roads in the South. We have seen, too, our trains surrounded by hostile troops, and under the very fire of battle and then had them brought off in safety. We have further seen them run on other Roads, conveying thousands of beings and tons of freight in every direction with unusual success. I therefore repeat that we are under great obligations to our officers and employees, some of whom have been in the service of the road for many years, for their sleepless vigilance and constant efforts to serve you faithfully and honestly."

The following resolutions passed by the stockholders, are highly complimentary to Mr. Whitford and well deserved:

WHEREAS, The laborer is worthy of his hire—the faithful servant of his just reward:

Therefore Resolved, That in John D. Whitford, President of this Road, the Stockholders recognise an early and tried friend of the enterprise, without whose efforts it is most likely the Company would not have been.

Resolved, That to his industry and skill, the work is indebted for the position it has occupied, and now occupies, in the great system of Internal Improvement of the State.

Resolved, That to the foresight and intelligence of the previous Boards of Directors, the Stockholders are indebted for Mr. Whitford's invaluable services.

Resolved, That the wisdom of the Directors in the selection of Mr. Whitford as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, has been fully shown in his past successful managemnt of the Road, and has been in a marked manner endorsed by the action of the late Confederate authorities, in assigning to him the position of leading manager of the Rail Road system of the State, a position which he filled with honor to himself and with credit to his State, till compelled to relinquish it through stress of declining health.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Stockholders of this Company are hereby tendered to John D. Whitford, President, for his untiring industry, marked skill, and the faithful performance of his duty.

And Whereas, God in his All-Wise Providence has seen fit to afflict our friend and Chief Officer, in a manner which to us seems most severe; and it appearing to us that the occasion will justify us in mingling our sympathies in his private affairs with our admiration for him as a public servant:

Resolved, That in Mr. Whitford's recent very severe domestic loss, he has our heartfelt sympathies, and our true condolence. As God temper-eth the wind to the shorn lamb, may he also strengthen the heart of our friend to bear this blow, and enable him to say in meekness and in truth: "Thy will be done."

Resolved, That these Resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting, and that a copy of them be sent to Mr. Whitford.

Wounded Soldiers.

The following letter from three soldiers of the late Confederate army, wounded at Bentonsville, was forwarded to Col. Boyd of this city, who responded promptly to our note requesting a reply to the inquiries of the soldiers. The information it contains will be of service to many others, and prevent the necessity of frequent inquiries at the office of the Chief Quarter Master in this State.

SOLDIERS LETTER.

HIGH POINT, N. C. Aug 17th, 1865.

WM. E. PELL, Esq:

Dear Sir—The undersigned respectfully request you to inform us through you paper, whether our paroles will enable us to travel on the Railroad, and whether the U. S Quarter Master will furnish us transportation across the breaks in the Railroad between Charlotte and Augusta, Ga.

We were wounded at the battle of Bentonsville, and are not yet able to get about. By answering the above you will confer a great favor on

Your Ob't. Serv'ts.

EDGAR HULL, Mobile, Ala.
J. F. FOGG, Pulaski, Tenn.
H. SULLIVAN, Lagrange, Ga.

COL. BOYD'S LETTER.

HEADQ'RS DEPT., NORTH CAROLINA,
(Army of the Ohio,)
Office Chief Quarter Master.
RALEIGH, N. C., August 19th, 1865.

W. E. PELL, ESQ., *Sir*: In reply to your inquiry in relation to transportation for paroled soldiers of the late Confederate army, you are informed that paroled soldiers who have not been in confinement and released on taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, are not entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government. Prisoners of War who have been released from confinement by reason of their taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, are entitled under orders from the War Department to transportation to their homes, or to the nearest point thereto which it may be practicable to reach by the usual routes of water or railroad transportation.

Persons applying for transportation under this authority, will be required to present a written statement from the commanding officer of the prison in which they were confined, that they were released on the condition specified, and that they are entitled to transportation to their homes. It must also appear that the line over which transportation is required, is on the direct route from the place of confinement to their homes.

Very respectfully, your obedient serv't,

J. F. BOYD,
Col. & A. Q. M.

The *Standard* in noticing the propable visit of President Johnson to Richmond at an early day, extends to him an invitation to visit this city also. We cheerfully join in the invitation, as we doubt not all our citizens will be glad to welcome him again to his native city.

For the Sentinel.

What's the Matter?

Mr. Editor: It was given out on the streets soon after the surrender, that Gov. Graham would find difficulty in getting pardon. This was the talk on the cars by men who had been to Raleigh.

Now it's given out that no more petitions of members of Congress will be considered for a while. Then it comes that Governor Graham's pardon has been refused. Then it is written from Raleigh that Graham is a leading seceder and that Col. Russ said ugly things. None of the papers defended Gov. Graham, as they should have done. I think I can trace the falsehood about Col. Russ and Gov. Graham to a political character in North Carolina. I think I know the purpose.

Who has been pardoned in North Carolina?—Mr. Arrington, Mr. Bridgers, J. T. and J. M. Leach, members of Congress, the two former warm and original seceders, both for Convention to secede in February, 1861, when Gov. Graham and the great body of the people voted Convention down. Out of the State, I see the members of Congress pardoned, and some of them since I heard that action for the present was suspended on the petition of members: George W. Jones, (seceder from Tennessee) beaten at home for Congress last election, and living a refugee in North Carolina for a year or two.

R. W. Walker Senator, and brother of Robt. Walker, Davis' Secretary of War is among the pardoned.

Mr. Avery of the Memphis district is pardoned.

General Wickham member from the Richmond district, and the hardest fighting rebel that Grant encountered—din'nt do half as much fighting as he wanted, because he was so often wounded, he was kept from the field.

Hill and H. V. Johnson, Senators from Georgia, are among the list.

I have heard that these two gentlemen last winter and spring, when Governor Graham was urging negotiation and peace, were for war to the last.

The Bruces from Kentucky are pardoned, they seceded and came to Richmond without constituents. Mr. Jones of Petersburg, whose property is put down in one paper for confiscation is announced in the next paper as pardoned. Now I name these things to show that the President has mercy for the greatest sinners, and I fully believe that false representations have been made to him with regard to Gov. Graham.

The President don't remember little political disputes amid great events, that now pass before him.

Even in the Scott compaign, he is said to have spoken well of Gov. Graham except on the negro question. The Governor was not sound enough on the negro question for the President. He thought him an abolitionist, but that you know was all political. Yours, X.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.—A correspondent writes: I have learned from a source entitled to credit, that the President and Cabinet have no fears of an imbroglio between this country and the Mexican imperialist government or its backer, Louis Napoleon. There is not the slightest probability of the United States, as a nation, interfering in the internal concerns of Mexico. The Army and Navy Journal uses the following language: Glory we have had enough of lately, and our people do not care to rush into useless wars. Moreover, coercion would rouse the temper of a high-spirited people, and turn away the currents of French sentiment now so strongly setting in our favor.—Napoleon, instead of being forced to leave Mexico, in obedience to his own people, might be forced by the same people to stay and to pick up the gauntlet we throw down for him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—A letter in the Macon *Journal* states that Morris' warehouses in Georgetown, opposite Eufaula, Alabama, was burned on Saturday, July 15, involving the destruction of fifteen hundred bales of cotton.

History of the Fifth and Last Attempt to Lay the Cable.

The latest news from the Great Eastern informs us that, after laying twelve hundred miles of the cable, it parted in latitude 51 40 north and longitude 38 west. The following facts embrace the history of the attempt to lay the cable, including the details of the difficulties encountered on the 24th and 29th of July.

THE FIRST DIFFICULTY AND HOW IT WAS REPAIRED

The Great Eastern and Caroline, which were chartered by Glass, Elliot & Co., and the Terrible and Sphyx, detailed by the English government, and composing the cable squadron, rendezvoused at Valentia on July 19th ult. On the 22d ult. the Caroline succeeded after one mishap, requiring the under running of the shore end, in laying that massive cable. On the 23d ult. the splice of the shore end and deep sea cables was made on board the Caroline and thrown overboard, the Great Eastern slowly steaming westward. On the morning of the 24th she was fairly under way, when a defect in the insulation was discovered, and the Great Eastern hove to, about eighty miles from shore, in order to repair it. The difficulty was repaired in a few hours, and proved to be as curious as serious, and is thus explained:

As the lengths of wire of one hundred or one hundred and fifty miles were manufactured at Messrs. Glass & Elliott's they were taken down in barges and coiled away in the tanks on board the Great Eastern. Each as it arrived was of course spliced up to that which had preceded it, and this was often done in the tanks themselves. The operation of splicing not only means joining the conductor; but also joining the outside wires, the junction of the latter being made at different lengths—the bits of wire cut out being thrown away. It seems, however that one of these atoms of wire, about two inches long, and as thick as a stout darning needle, fell on the cell unnoticed. The weight of the layers of cable laid above this fragment pressed it firmly into the tarred hemp which forms the outside covering of the cable. To this it adhered. While in the tank it did no harm; but when this portion came to be paid out, the small diameter of the eight leading wheels which give access to the paying out machine, and the weight of the jockey pulleys over these, which keep the rope in its place, bent the stout iron wire so sharply that it passed between the hemp, pierced the gutta percha through at least two or three of its four folds, and there remained. In this state it was found, and instantly recognized as a piece of wire from a splice joint. A short length of cable was at once cut out, a new splice made, vigilantly tested, and gradually sunk. When on the bottom it was again retested for some hours and the signals were shown to be absolutely perfect.

THE ACCIDENT OF THE 29TH ULT.

The ship again sped on her way, and all went well until the 29th ult., when insulation suddenly ceased, about the time that seven hundred miles were payed out. The cause of this defect has not yet been explained, and doubtless will not be until the work is resumed and the cable safely laid. It was repaired in twenty-four hours, and the Great Eastern again resumed her journey. On July 30th, at a quarter past four A. M., seven hundred and fifty miles were payed out, and on July 31st, the tenth day out, nine hundred miles.

THE PARTING OF THE CABLE.

All was then going on well; but on the 2d instant the vessel encountered a stiff breeze. It is not positive from the news brought to Heart's Content by the schooner First Fruit, whether it became necessary during the continuance of this unfavorable weather to cut the cable and buoy it, while the vessels laid by, awaiting the return of favorable weather, or whether the cable parted unexpectedly and is lost. The latest news would indicate the latter to be the case; and the buoy as shown on our map simply locates the point at which the mishap occurred.

THE BUOYS.

Such an emergency as the necessity for cutting the cable had been anticipated by the projectors of the cable, and provision made for it. Several large buoys were made and placed on the Great Eastern, each with a large flag, marked with the name of the cable, and numbered from one to five. These buoys were equal altogether to a weight of fifty tons, and capable of buoying up eleven miles of the cable. Attached to the buoys, and ready at all times to be attained to the cable, was a powerful wire rope, fully five miles long, and as strong as the cable itself. The length of this rope would admit of the sinking of the cable to the bottom of the ocean in the deepest water known, and thus secure it against danger for the time being; while the vessel, cut loose from it, could weather the storm without danger of straining the cable or endangering herself. This effort to buoy was not to have been resorted to until the last extremity. There is reason yet to hope that the Great Eastern was compelled to cut the cable and buoy it on the 2d inst., instead of losing it entirely. If such is the case, as soon as good weather sets in the Great Eastern will doubtless resume her labors, and begin to wind in the buoy rope and raise the cable. This can be done at the rate of about a quarter of a mile an hour, and with as much accuracy and care as the cable can be paid out. Should the cable be raised, the splice can be made and the paying out process again commenced.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A party of five or six gentlemen were conversing together on one of the corners near the City Hall, when one of them, evidently from England, placing his hands in his pockets and assuming a very stunning air, gave vent to his feelings in the following style:

"Aw! blarst it, gentlemen, the fact is, you see, that, that big ship with hall them flags, which hevery body thought was the Great Heastern, turns houf to have been nothing more or less than a small fishing smack, with the red shirt of one of the fishermen hung up in the rigging to dry, and which hall those hapes hat Haspy bay mistook for the woyal ensign. 'Aw! ha, ha! Positively damme!"

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE TO MR. DAVIS.—NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, August, 12.—The *Press and Times* of this city publishes a letter from ex President Pierce to Jefferson Davis, dated July 6 1860, in which he says: "Without discovering the right of abstract power to secede, I have never believed that actual disruption of this Union can occur without blood, and if this dire calamity must come, the fighting will not be along the Mason and Dixon line merely. It will be within our own border—in our streets; between two classes of our citizens to whom I have referred. Those who defy the law and scout at their constitutional obligations will, if we ever reason the arbitrament of arms, find occupation enough at home."

CENTRAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—This body will meet with the Baptist church at Franklinton on Thursday before the 2nd Sabbath in October next. Rev. W. T. Brooks to preach the introductory, and Prof. Wm. Royal to preach the Missionary sermon.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COHN & BURNHAM is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

M. COHN,
Aug. 18 3t C. W. BURNHAM.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER COIN, BANK NOTES,

AND

NORTHERN EXCHANGE,

BONDS

Bought and Sold on Commission.

☞ Deposits received. ☜

*** City papers copy. Aug 18 1w

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 18-1m*

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

SWEDES AND ENGLISH IRON,
German and Cas STEEL,
English Island MOLASSES,
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,
A. C and CRUSHED SUGAR,
BABBITT'S READY SOAP MAKER—get a box of this and astonish yourself at the quantity of Soap it will make—only 50 cents,
THERMOMETER CHURNS,
WATER PAILS,
WELL BUCKETS and ROPE,
COOKING STOVES, &c.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
au 18-3t With Hart & Lewis.

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W. B. GULICK,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 18-tf

HUGHES & DILL.

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

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JUST RECEIVED

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GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

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PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.

New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

KEEP COOL

AND

COMFORTABLE.

Linen Clothing,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

C. M. FARRISS,

ONE door above the Progress Office, on Fayetteville street, has just received the most extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING

ever shipped to North Carolina, which was purchased directly from the manufacturers, and he is therefore able to sell them at

Rates as Low as New York Prices.

This is no fiction. Give him a call. au 8-tf

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

City Matters.—The quiet of the City, for the most pt, is undisturbed. The opening of some of the drinking saloons for several days past, has given the Provost Marshall's guard something to do. The office of the Provost Marshall will give one a better idea of what is going on generally than he can obtain elsewhere. Numbers of persons are going to and fro most of the day, and many of the colored population, male and female, seem to furnish matter for the principal part of the business. The office of the Freedmen's Bureau is also frequently crowded.

No change in the markets since our last.

Freedmen's Bureau.—The following judicious and well-timed order has just been issued by Col. Whittlesy, at his office in this city.

Many erroneous and improper ideas prevail among our colored population, which no one can correct so readily as Col. Whittlesy. He is an excellent officer and is prompt in communicating information in regard to the business of his office—Our readers will be gratified by the reading of the following order:

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Headquarters Asst. Commissioner, State of North Carolina,
Raleigh. N. C., August 15, 1865.

Circular, No. 3.

It is reported that many freedmen refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe that farms will be given them by the U. S. Government. If and do thus believe, they have no reason for their belief. The Government owns no lands in this State. It therefore can give away none.—Freedmen can obtain farms with the money which they have earned by their labor. Every one therefore should work diligently, and carefully save his wages, till he may be able to buy land, and possess his own home.

E. WHITTLESY,
Col. and Asst Comm'r.

Fayetteville.—The rumor which is afloat that Fayetteville is garrisoned with negro troops, we take pleasure in saying is untrue. This rumor was also connected with alledged rumors that the civil authorities of the place had been guilty of unkind treatment to the blacks. We are glad to find the rumor corrected in the last Wilmington *Herald* by cards from the Mayor and the Sheriff.

Jno. W. Syme and A. M. Keiley, Esqs. are both candidates for Congress from the second Virginia Congressional District.

Niel McKay Esq., has been nominated by a county meeting in Harnett as a candidate for the State Convention.

Dr. J. G. Ramsay and Col. Ham. C. Jones, Jr., of Rowan, says the Salisbury *Banner*, are also spoken of as candidates for the Convention.

The Newbern *Times* says that Josiah Willis of Carteret County, was robbed of $1600 at Carolina City by two highway robbers who threatened his life. By great exertions the robbers have been caught. They are John Anderson and Wm. Lewis of the 9th New Jersey regiment. They are to be tried in Carteret.

A Novel Case.—Rufus Hand, a citizen of Anson county, having been charged by a Miss Eaton with a breach of promise of marriage, the Military commander there ordered that Hand should furnish the injured lady with board in his own family, and pay her the sum of $150 per month or go to jail. As soon as this order reached Head Quarters, it was immediately countermanded and Miss Eaton was immediately ordered from the premises of Hand to find some other susceptible swain. The lady has entered suit in the civil Court, for damage for the injury done her tender and sensitive feelings.
Salisbury Banner.

The Union Convention of Pennsylvania has endorsed President Johnson and his reconstruction policy. As matters go, Chase and Sumner are likely to be left in the rear.

The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Terry to reduce his force in Virginia to 5000 men.

Some 3000 applications for pardon having passed through the hands of the Attorney General, are before the President for his signature.

English Criminal Law.—The criminal law of England, whence we derive our system of criminal jurisprudence, has ever been celebrated for the humanity with which it deals with persons charged or suspected of crime. So delicate are its provisions, that a prominent rule in the selection of jurors is the exclusion of persons whose daily profession tends to render them callous or heartless towards their fellow beings. Thus doctors, who are supposed from their avocations to be hardened by daily contact with death, or the amputation of limbs and the bodily suffering caused by their ministrations, are deemed unfit persons to sit upon a jury involving life and death. So butchers, whose business it is to steep their arms in the blood of animals slaughtered for the market, are presumed to unfit themselves for the delicate duties devolving on jurors, and are also excluded by express legislation; and, on the same principle, it is a feature of criminal jurisprudence, that soldiers in the army are ineligible to sit on a jury involving life and death, and they are always excluded from the sheriff's poll. Upon somewhat similar principles, atheists and infidels are held incompetent not only to sit upon jury but even to testify against the accused.—*New York News.*

General Forrest.—As a slight indication of the esteem in which many general officers are now held by their fellow-citizens, it may interest the public to know that Gen. Forrest cannot return to his plantation and old home on the Mississippi river with safety to himself, unless protected by Federal bayonets. Forrest is one of the bravest men living, and should be as little obnoxious to his neighbors as any officer of the Confederacy, but the facts are as stated. He is at the present time endeavoring to lease his land to a resigned Federal officer, because he feels his life would not be safe a day among his insurigted acquaintances and former associates.—*Despatch to N. Y. Times.*

LATEST NEWS.

The papers received by Express last night contain but little additional news to that already before our readers.

The British war steamer Terrible had arrived at St Johns confirming the previous accounts of the breaking of the cable. The Great Eastern returned to Sheerness for the purpose of improving her grappling machinery. The presumption is they will try it again.

The Mississippi Convention was proceeding with its business quietly.

The frauds in New York continue to excite much interest.

On the 18th the President granted pardon to the entire ambulance committee of Richmond.

In New York gold ranged at 143 on Saturday. Cotton firm at 43 to 44 cents.

Bishop Elliott of Georgia in a letter, expresses the opinion that the Episcopal Church, North and South will effect a re-union.

The shock of an earthquake was felt at Memphis, Tenn., on the 17th, shaking buildings and tumbling chimneys.

The President has appointed Maj. Gen. A. P. Hovey, Minister to Peru, and he is expected to sail immediately.

DIED,

In this City on Sunday morning last, Mrs. Jane Frances Rogers, wife of Hon. Sion H. Rogers, and third daughter of the late Hon. W. H. Haywood, in the 33rd year of her age.

The death of this truly excellent and accomplished woman, leaves a void in the circle of her family and friends never to be filled. Reared under the influences of intelligence, refinement and religion, possessed of a benevolent heart, an amiable disposition, and a conscientious regard to her obligations, she filled admirably the relations of child, wife, parent, mistress and friend. Her benevolence was active and energetic. Our community will remember well, and the Southern soldiers will never forget her zeal and energy as President of the Raleigh Soldiers' Relief Association. Her heart yearned over the sick, the wounded and the dying. Indeed, it was natural as it was pleasant to her, to care for and to endeavor to alleviate the afflictions of her race.

She had been a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church from her youth, and strove to be a true disciple of Jesus. Suddenly she was called to the Church triumphant, we trust, with her lamp trimmed and burning. Her affectionate husband and children and friends feel keenly their loss, but they sorrow in hope.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. J. Baker, P. Cowper, W. H. Jones.

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Green Tea, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate.
Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

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Sheet Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.
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Sardines, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
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Crushed and Brown Sugar.
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THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN,

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES,

Also,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 22 3m.

WANTED,

One Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED
Da. W. R. MILLER,
August 19-1m

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No. 80, Cedar St. New York.

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Dr. John Arrington, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. Dancy, of Tarboro', N. C.
John H. Hyman, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
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Aug. 22-elm.

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS

AND

MOST COMFORTABLE

ROUTE

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Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
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FOR SALE,

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LENOIR COUNTY.

Dwelling House Two-stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19-2w Agents for J. P. Littlejohn

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
Raleigh. N. C., August 18, 1865.

Special Order, No. 9.

[Extract.]

Capt. M. Adams, Assistant Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh, is hereby appointed Commander of the Post of Raleigh, with supervision of all matters heretofore under charge of Post Provost Marshal.

By command of Brig Gen Hardin.
A Marland, A. A. G.

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
Office Post Commandant,
Raleigh, N. C., August 18, 1865.

Special Order, No 1.

In accordance with Special Order, No. 9, Headquarters District of Raleigh, August 18, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Post of Raleigh. M. Adams,
Aug. 19-1w Capt. Comd'g Post.

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store,]

Informs the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14.---tlst Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—3m.

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CIRCULARS,	ELECTION TICKETS,
&c., &c.,	&c., &c., &c.

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly.
au 8 tf

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This great work is now, for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

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COLLECTION AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS,

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W H Oliver & Co, Hughes & Dill, Dr J A Gaston, Jno D Whitford, Newbern. au 8 2w

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Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Next Door to old Stand [Express Office].

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Have received a choice and well selected stock of Goods. Wares and Merchandise are now ready to supply the demand of their friends and the public. The stock will be constantly replenished, and consists in part as follows:

Dress Goods,	Hanske chiefs,
Calicoes,	Kid Gloves,
White Goods,	Travelling Bags,
Mourning Goods,	Belts and Belt Ribbon,
Hoisery,	Cord, Whalebone,
Hoop Skirts,	Hooks and Eyes, Thread,
&c., &c., &c.	

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

A fine assortment for Children, Ladies and Gentlemen.
W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A choice lot of Family Groceries, Sugars Teas, Coffee Soaps Salt, Pepper, Candles Vinegar Spices Pickles Can Fruits Sauces, Beef Tongues, Boston Butter, Lemons Foxe's Crackers, Wines and Liquors W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

An excellant article of Fine Cut, Solace and Yellow Bank Chewing Tobacco; the choicest best brands of Cigars. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FRENCH CONFECTIONARIES.

Sugar, Almonds, Cream Dates, Chocolate Peppermint, Raspberry Drops, Rock Candy, Figs, Citrons, Raisins, Nuts, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PERFUMERY,

Extracts, Fancy Soaps, and Toilet Articles.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

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We will open in a few days the most magnificent stock of Hats ever offered in this market. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

Bagging, Rope and Twine
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CALL AT TUCKER'S

For anything you want and you can get supplied. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER
au 14 tf

Notice to the Magistrates of Wake County.

In obedience to the Proclamation of the Provisional Governor, the Magistrates of the county of Wake are instructed to meet at the Court-House in Raleigh on Monday, the 21st instant, to appoint Magistrates for the purpose of administering the Amnesty Oath, and also appoint Inspectors of Elections, and to transact other important business.
Aug 16-6t J. J. FERRILL, Clerk.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock.
au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8 3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

This is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at the Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10.00.
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FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(Near old County Wharf.)

NEWBERN, N. C.

Jno. F Foard. W. H. Cuninggim.
au 8 tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col George Little's. au 12-eod6w

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

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GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c. &c. &c
au 11-1m

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STERLING, CAMPBELL & ALBRIGHT,

PUBLISHERS, AND

Dealers in Books, Stationery &c.,

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Continue to publish "Our Own" Series of School Books, consisting of Primary, Spelling Book, Reader, Arithmetics and English Grammars; also Bingham's Latin Grammar and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above. au 10 1m

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AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

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Having resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

DAILY SENTINEL

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1865.

SECEDING SENATORS.

INTERESTING SKETCHES.

We find in the Northern papers long extracts from this work, now in the press of the Appletons. The following selections will be found interesting. Mr. Cox writes:

Is it Ossian or some other writer, (the sentiment hardly belongs to our own times,) who says that we should be as a zephyr upon the grass toward a fallen foe? I would emulate that Christian philosophy, not only in writing but in acting.

* * * * * * * *

The Southern leaders in the Senate and House openly proclaimed their doctrine of secession, argued the abstract and practical questions involved, with great formality and solemnity presented their ordinances of secession and under their sanctions withdrew. This was done in the presence of excited and awe-struck audiences. It was done with all the graces of impassioned and polished eloquence.

"Terribly beautiful the serpent lay,
Wreathed like a coronet of gold and jewels."

It was done, without that protest from any one of the Republican members which their present temper would seem to have required. * *

* The Thirty-sixth Congress was unusually gifted. Especially were the Southern States represented by their most experienced and able men.

At the head stands John C. Breckinridge, offering his name, so proudly connected with the history of Kentucky, to the task of dismembering the Democratic party, which had once so honored him. He was among the last to leave his home to take the sword for the South. Now he is a fugitive upon English soil, pleading with his stricken confederates to do the best by submission to Federal rule.

Foremost in influence, if not in rank, is Jefferson Davis; how unlike that Davis who, in Maine, but a few years before, had spoken nobly for the Union; and how unlike that Davis, the captive of the Michigan cavalry, and the prisoner at Fortress Monroe! His State was not among the foremost to secede. She waited until the 9th of Janury, 1861, before passing her ordinance, and her Senators lingered until the 21st before they withdrew. It is generally credited among those who were familiar with Mr. Davis' inclinations, that even after the ordinance passed he was anxious to remain. There is indubitable evidence that while in the committee of thirteen he was willing to accept the compromise of Mr. Crittenden, and recede from secession. That compromise failed; because, as Senator Hale said, on the 18th of December, 1860, the day it was introduced, it was determined the controversy should not be settled in Congress. When it failed, the hero of Buena Vista became the Confederate leader. Much as he is underrated now by Southern men who opposed him during the war, he was fitted to be the leader of just such a movement. Every revolution has a fabulous or actual hero conformable to the local situation, the manners and character of the people who rise.—To a rustic people like the Swiss, William Tell, with his cross bow and the apple; to an aspiring race like the Americans, Washington with his sword and the law, are, as Lamartine once said, the symbols standing erect at the cradle of these two distinct liberties. Jefferson Davis, haughty, self-willed and persistent, full of martial ardor and defiant eloquence, is the symbol, both in his character and in his present situation, of the proud and impulsive, but suppressed ardors and hopes, of the Southern mind. His colleague in the Senate, Governor Brown was, according to my recollection, still more reluctant to sever the connection. He has been a member of the Confederate Congress, and has been outspoken in his criticism on the conduct of the Confederate authorities. I doubt if he had much heart or faith in the secession movement. He was overshadowed as a Senator by Mr. Davis; but was far more approachable, and perhaps more kind in his relations towards other members.

The most truculent Senator from the South was Wigfall, of Texas, a man of scarred face and fierce aspect, but with rare gifts of oratory; bitter at times, if not classical, in his denunciations. Col. Wigfall was a master drinker. Had he lived among the ancient Persians, he would have been in high esteem. Darius Hystaspes, among his other virtues, had it recorded on his tombstone, as Wigfall might truthfully upon his: "Here lies a man, than whom no one could hold a greater quantity of liquor."

Next to him in truculency, though not in sociality, was Senator Iverson of Georgia. He was outspoken and bold for the sudden disruption of the Union. The colleague of the latter, Mr. Toombs, was far more amenable to reason than his rough manner and boisterous logic indicated. He was a man of commanding person, reminding one, at times, of Mirabeau. Bating his broad Africanese dialect, he was often intensely eloquent in the epigrammatic force of his expression.

The Virginia Senators rank among the foremost in this movement. Much was expected from the moderation of Mr. Hunter, but he did little to stay the revolution. Little was expected of Mr. Mason, and he did less. The former was a calm, phlegmatic reasoner; the latter had a defiant, supercilious and autocratic demeanor, that conciliated no one. Both were imbued with the heresies of the ultra Calhoun school.

Louisiana was represented by the malicious and unscrupulous Slidell who combined the fox with the tiger. His savage and sneering threat to destroy the commerce of the North by privateers, I heard. As he delivered it, his manner reminded me of Memphistopheles in one of his humors over some choice anticipated deviltry.—But who shall picture the sleek, plausible, and silver tongued Judah P. Benjamin? His farewell speech was as full of historic garbling and untruth as of musical and regretful cadences.—As he bade adieu to the old Union, he drew from the spectators many plaudits for his rhetoric which he could not evoke for his logic. Next to him, in the suavity of his manner, if not in the cogency of speech, was Judge Clay, of Alabama. He is now in prison, having voluntarily surrendered. He had a bearing that was both dignified and graceful; and, although never very hale in health, was too ready to assume his *role* in the daring drama. The other senator from Alabama, Gov. Fitzpatrick, an honest miller and planter at home, was a model of senatorial frankness. I have not seen his name mentioned since the war.

The other senators from the South did not play very prominent parts on the congressional stage. Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, was expected to fight the Union battle, but failed at the critical time. He has since been a Major-General in the Confederate service. The senators from South Carolina did not appear at the opening of Congress. Although that State did not pass her ordinance until the 17th of December, her senators had resigned on the preceding 10th. It was understood that at least one of the Arkansas senators, Mr. Sebastian, was reluctant to follow South Carolina; but the other, Mr. Johnson, was nothing loth thus to act. He has recently offered himself to the authorities, in a characteristic letter, frank and manly. The senators from Florida were never regarded as favorable to the secession movement, though they have since been conspicuous.

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 North Water Street,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

Refer to Rev. W. E. Pell, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—6t pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
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HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also, a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
au 8 3m

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES

&c., &c., &c.

will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE,

&c., &c.

☞ He invites an inspection of his stock.
au 14-tf

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladiatorship, it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—"to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub-Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

TERMS:

Daily, for one year,	$8 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily, one month,	1 00
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Weekly, one year,	3 00
Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhhold the price of subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.

Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All persons using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the officers of the Treasury Department of the U. S. now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds	exempt
AFFIDAVIT	5 cents
in suit or legal proceedings,	exempt
AGREEMENT OR APPRAISEMENT—for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written,	5 cents
ASSIGNMENTS OR TRANSFERS—of mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument,	
Of patent right,	5 cents
BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, &c.—at sight or on demand,	2 cents
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Inland—draft or order, payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note, whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated, (except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be forthwith presented for payment) for a sum not exceeding $100,	5 cents
For every additional hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof,	5 cents
BILLS OF LADING—of vessels for ports of the United States or British North America,	exempt
Or receipts for goods on any foreign ports,	10 cents
BILL OF SALE—or any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed five hundred dollars,	50 cents
Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000	$1,00
Exceeding $1,000, for each $500, or fractional part thereof,	50 cents
Of personal property (other than ship or vessel,)	5 cents
BOND—personal, for payment of money, (See Mortgage,)	
Official,	$1,00
For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is $1,000 or less,	50 cents
Where the money recoverable exceeds $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof,	50 cents
BOND—county, city, and town bonds, railroad and other corporation bonds and script are subject to stamp duty. (See Mortgage,)	
Of any description other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule,	25 cents
CERTIFICATES—of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars,	2 cents
Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding $100	5 cents
Of stock in an incorporated company,	25 cents
General,	5 cents
Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of Deeds or Notary Public,	5 cents
Of search of records,	5 cents
That certain papers are on file,	5 cents
That certain papers cannot be found,	5 cents
Of redemption of land sold for taxes,	5 cents
Of birth, marriage and death,	5 cents
Of qualifications of school teachers,	5 cents
Of profits in an incorporated company for a sum not less than $100, and not exceeding $50,	10 cents
Exceeding $50, and not exceeding $1,000	25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, for every additional $1,000, or fractional part thereof,	25 cents
Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine, surveyor, or other person acting as such,	25 cents
CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT—of judgments, satisfaction of judgments, and of all papers recorded or on file,	5 cents
(N. B.—As a general rule, every certificate which has, or may have, a legal value in any court of law or equity, will require a Stamp duty of 5 cents.)	
CHECK, DRAFT OR ORDER for the payment of any sum of money, exceeding $10, drawn upon any person other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand,	2 cents
CONTRACT—(See Agreement)	
Brokers,	10 cents
CONVEYANCE—deeds, instrument or writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be conveyed, the actual value which does not exceed $500,	50 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000,	$1,00
For every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000,	50 cents
ENTRY—of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house not exceeding $100 in value,	25 cents
Exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500 in value,	50 cents
Exceeding $500 in value,	$1.00
For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise, from bonded warehouses,	50 cents
GAUGER'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 500 gallons, gross,	10 cents
Exceeding 500 gallons,	25 cents
POWER OF ATTORNEY—to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends thereon,	25 cents
To vote at election of incorporated company,	10 cents
To receive or collect rent, or lease real estate,	$1,00
For any other purpose,	50 cents
PROBATE OF WILL—or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $4,000,	$1.00
For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000,	50 cents
Bonds of executor, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subject to stamp duty of	$1,00
PROTEST—upon bill, note check, or draft,	25 cents
PROMISSORY NOTE—(See Bills of Exchange, inland.)	
Renewal of, subject to same duty as an original note.	
RECEIPT—for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding $20, or for the delivery of any property,	2 cents
TRUST DEED—made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage.	
Conveying estate the uses, to be stamped as a conveyance.	
WAREHOUSE RECEIPT—for any goods, wares or merchandise not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse, not exceeding $500 in value,	10 cents
Exceeding $500, and not exceeding $1,000,	20 cents
Exceeding $1000, for every additional $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000,	10 cents
For any goods, &c, not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard,	25 cents
WRITS AND LEGAL DOCUMENTS—Writ, or other legal process, by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity,	50 cents
Writ or other original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100, or over,	50 cents
Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit, for $100, or over, except in cases where the tax for writ has been paid,	50 cents
Writ or other process appeals from justices' courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record,	50 cents
Warrants of distress, when the amount or rent claimed, does not exceed $100,	25 cents
When the amount exceeds $100,	50 cents
INSURANCE—Marine, Inland and Fire.	
Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash, premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10,	10 cents
Exceeding $10, and not exceeding $50,	50 cents
INSURANCE, Life—when the amount insured do not exceed $1,000,	25 cents
Exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000,	50 cents
Exceeding $5,000,	$1.00
LEASE—of lands or tenements, where the rent does not exceed $300 per annum,	50 cents
Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300,	50 cents
Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."	
Clause of guaranty of payment of rent, incorporated or indorsed, five cents additional.	
MEASUREE'S RETURN—if for quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels,	10 cents
Exceeding 1,000 bushels,	25 cents
MORTGAGE—trust deed, bill of sale, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100, and not exceeding $500,	50 cents
Exceeding $500, for every additional $500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500,	50 cents
PAWNERS' CHECKS,	5 cents
PASSAGE TICKET—from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35,	50 cents
Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50,	$1.00
For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50,	$1.00

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue Stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in schedule B, except proprietary and playing-card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp on. If he neglects to do so, the party for whose use it is made may stamp it before it is used; but in no case can it be legally used without a stamp; and if used after the 30th of June, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument to appropriately stamp it renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrant, publication, petition, &c, in which case, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and subject to a stamp duty of 5 cents, except when taken in suits or legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan, in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as "Promissory Notes."

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same stamp duty as that imposed upon the original instrument: that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at the time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of fifty cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which the instrument is liable under the law, may be affixed must answer to the value of the estate or interest conveyed.

No stamp is required on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rate required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case, a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin, or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

THE DAILY EXPRESS,
Petersburg, Va.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

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Two weeks,	$5 00
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Two months,	10 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	24 00
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Two weeks,	$10 00
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Two months,	15 00
Three months,	18 00
Six months,	30 00
One year,	60 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

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Single copy, [mailed,]	5 Cts.
One month, do	85 "
Three months, do	$2 00
Six months, do	3 50
One year, do	6 00

Address, A. F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Aug 18-tf Petersburg, Va.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$10,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re established to justify it.

☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Martin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. Bernard. Editors and Proprietors.
John D. Barry. au 9-1m

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING.
BY
STROTHER & CO.,
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(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I would rather be RIGHT than be President."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary, moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political animus will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, Sen.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two inscrtions.

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c, and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partizan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $3 00; for six months $5 00; newsdealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Avertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUPHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. GLOBE.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi weekly for the present.

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